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on the practical difficulties to be overcome, if it failed to be successful. And if successful, it would be of far more value than the magnetic telegraph, and little short of the railroad in Indeed, it would be one of those wonlers of human ingenuity which have given such pre-eminence to the present, over any past centary of the world's history.

nomination.

THE ELECTIONS.

conflicting news. A report has reached here it, as it disfigures any volume. that Hall, Pro-Slavery, is re-elected; but it is.

RORDER RUFFIANISM ILLUSTRATED.

The Indiana boys have got up a dramatic corps, for the purpose of illustrating Border Roffisnism. We like the idea. They have already appeared with distinguished success at Indianapolis, Indiana, and at Dayton, Ohio, at the recent great Republican gatherings already noticed in the Era. The following "bill" gives the dramatis personæ, as the company appeared at Dayton:

"After the procession, which is now moving, shall reach the place of meeting, a delegation of young men from Indiana, who personify the Border Ruffians,' are to move through the streets, in the following order:
"I. His Satanic Majesty, leading his earthly

"2. Pierce and his Cabinet in a boat. 43. Buchanan and Breckinridge.

4. Filibusters—led by Walker.
5. Honest advocates of the Nebraska bill-

led by Cass. 6. Free State settlers of Kansas. 7. Border Ruffians-led by Atchison, String-

8. Tarring and feathering Free State mer

9 Slave auction on a wagon.

"10. Slave-driving.
"11. Border Ruffian band of music. "12. Buford's crowd.

"13. Broken Free Press, Editor gagged, tar rel and feathered, and hanged.
"14. Free State Officers in chains

"15. Wagon of plundered goods.

"16. United States cannon.
"17. Donaldson's posse—led by Shannon.

"19. The Brooks and Sumner affair.

"20. Brigham Young and wives. "21. The mighty Douglas.

nal Investigating Com 'BELIAL,' Marshal."

The constituents of Brooks are said to have contributed \$600 to pay his fine of \$300 and ther expenses of the indictment, which scarcely exceeded fifty more. In fact, we doubt if he incurred a cent in his defence. So he pockets \$300, or thereabouts, for his "distinguished services" to the cause of the South. He draws. besides, double mileage from Washington to his home in South Carolina, which adds four or ave hundred dollars more to the net profits of the transaction, as he remained here, or was on a trip of pleasure to the Virginia Springs. What a mockery of Justice!

He voluntarily left Congress, with a certainty dbeing re elected in a few days; as there can be no doubt that the prospect of double mileage, under the law as it now stands, was anything but a dissuasive from the course he has pur-

A South Carolina paper thinks that the fine of \$300 was dog cheap for the luxury of beating an Abolitionist, and states that a wealthy merpense of beating several others. It is thus that

the principles of the Fillmore party, in its issue of Cuba. of Thursday last, contains an editorial article, reviewing Mr. Fillmore's prospects, in which it comes to the following sensible conclusion in regard to the result in Pennsylvania and Mas-"In Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania,

things at present look dark and gloomy. It seems now more than probable that Fremont will carry Pennsylvania, unless the Buchanas men will unite upon Fillmore; and it is sup-posed that State pride will prevent them from doing this, even in view of the now obvious truth, that there is no other mode of saving emocrats of Pennsylvania to decide between Fillmore and Fremont. A few days will enable s to make more reliable calculations as to sachusetts. Three or four days ago, we beheved Fillmore would carry Massachusetts; but the course of Gov. Gardner and his friends renders the condition of political affairs there more uncertain than they were, and we can only hope for the best in that State."

The Organ says that the information on of it. The game the Democrats here are try-ing to play, to save the State from Fremont, is effect a union with the Fillmore men, while dission from the Organ goes to confirm our previously-expressed opinion, that the friends of Fillmore and Buchanan intend to play a old game, which will open the eyes of tho Kansas as Fremont." The wires are already laid, and the nigger-drivers at the South will oun begin to pull them. Look out for startling dopments "at home" and abroad! Lancaster (Pa.) Express.

"FREMONT A SLAVEHOLDER!"-This is the etts, referred to it thus:

John C. Fremont is an Anti-Slavery man, and has always been one from his boyhood. barking on his Western tour, he was asked if it was not his intention to purchase a slave, as a domestic for his wife. His reply was, 'I never owned one dollar in human flesh, and, while reason holds its sway in my brain, I NEVER affection, but that wife must toil with her own hands, rather than own the first dollar in hu-

te extended over the National Territory."

The Rebiel.

author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," "Lawyer's Story," &c. New York: E. D. Long. For sale by W.

In running over the opening chapters of this book, we did not find so much promise as the further development of the story gave. The We are gratified to learn that Messrs. Camp- previous works of the author we have never hell and Galloway of Ohio, and Brenton of seen, and we do not know whether this is to be ledians, are renominated for Congress. Mr. regarded as a reprint from an English work, or Campbell has not yet determined to accept the as an original American one. The starting point is New York city, but a great part of the incidents are laid abroad, even to "furthest Ind." As the author proceeds, he writes more Full returns have not yet been received from like a practiced hand, and interweaves his the recent State elections. We think, however, threads of story with better skill. The numthat we hazard nothing in saying that Ken- ber of characters introduced multiply, and tucky has gone over to the Administration by some of them are very well drawn. His tale. some three thousand majority, being a gain of he says in his preface, has a moral, and he seven thousand. That North Carolina has given leaves his readers to find it out. The hero and an Administration majority of some eight or heroine work their way through difficulties nipe thousand. And that Arkansas has, as separations, and misconstructions, but meet at usual, given a majority for the sham Democ- last, and are happy as husband and wife. Closely scanned, we could point out, here and Missouri has sent a Free-Soiler, in the person there, parts where the incidents no not harmoof Francis P. Blair, jun., to Congress, which is nize, but they will hardly be observed by the something new under the sun. The chances general reader. On the whole, the work is are said to favor Polk, the Administration Bor- | better for its purpose, and liable to fewer ob der Ruffian candidate for Governor; Mr. Ben- jections, than a large portion of a similar kind. ton's certainly defeated. There is still chance | One thing, however, the publisher should by Ewing, the Know Nothing; and we believe avoid, in a subsequent work. We mean the that the Know Nothings and Bentonites, com- beginning of his advertisements on the same hined, have a majority in both branches of leaf, and, in this case, the same page, with the the Legislature, which will secure them two end of his book. However he may think it at-United States Senators. From Iowa we have tracts notice, the reader will not thank him for

> THE ECONOMIC COTTAGE BUILDER: or, Cottages for Men of Small Means, adapted to Every Locality; with Instruc-tions for Choosing the Most Economical Materials af-forded by the Neighborhood. To which are added many Valuable Hints and Most Useful Observations. Illus-trated with Tinted Designs on Stone. By Charles P. Dwyer, Architect and Civil Engineer. Buffalo: Wanzer, McKim, & Co. 1856. LLAGE AND FARM COTTAGES. The Requirem

American Village Homes Considered and Suggested with Designs for such Houses, of Moderate Cost. By Henry W. Cleaveland, William Backus, and Samue Backus. New York: Appleton & Company. 1856. Both of these works for sale by Franck Taylor, Washin

Ours is indeed a building age. Towns an cities spring up almost with the celerity of ancient fabled genii architecture. With the wants of a people, too, the progress of inventions and the facilities of execution seem to keep pace. We are glad to notice the growing indications of taste, and we hail the publi cation of good works which will enable the man of moderate means to combine with the home he rears the external appearance and the interior accommodations which may give to his dwelling a charm fitted for an abode of his domestic comfort and enjoyment. The two volumes before us seem to be of this description. Their titles explain their object, and they appear to be prepared by competent hands. The former of them has perhaps more of practical detail, while the latter is the more elegant in the style of publication. The explanations and illustrations are clear and definite. and we hope their effect will be seen in the erection of many a cottage and country house. where peace and happiness may take up their abode. Useful observations may here be found to help the builder, and the man who wants a pretty and not costly house, can find numerous

HUMOROUS POEMS, by Thomas Hood. Including Love and Lunsey, Ballads, Tales and Legands, Odes, and Addresses to Great People, and Miscellaneous Posms Now first collected. Edited by Epes Sargent. Boston Philips, Sampson, & Co. 1856. Sold by Gray & Bal

A year ago, says the editor, he published volume of Hood's Poems, which was intended to be complete; but he soon found that there would be material for a second volume, collected from newspapers, magazines, &c. He now presents the additional collection to the public, composed of humorous and sentimental pieces. " whims and oddities," which nothing we could say will be necessary to commend to the admirers of Hood.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. By Alexander Humboldt. Trans lated from the Spanish. With Notes and a Prelimi-nary Essay, by J. S. Thrasher. New York: Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street. Cincinnati: H. W. Derby 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C The work of Humboldt was published in

1825. That great and good man, as the reader is aware, was and is the friend of freedom and humanity. The translator, on the other hand, is a Pro-Slavery man, and in his notes and chant in Charleston is willing to bear the ex- essay has endeavored to controvert the opinions and speculations of his author, where they m every way these acts of brutality are re- touch upon emancipation. Mr. Thrasher is a warded by the low, degenerate chivalry of South | filibuster, and was for some time a prisoner in Havana, whence he made a narrow escape Keitt has been equally lucky in regard to with his life. We have no great faith in the fairness of a writer with such antecedents; but there can be no doubt that the work of PEXESTLVANIA FOR FREMONT.—The Wash- Humboldt is one of the best, if not the best, agan Organ, the "authoritative exponent" of that has yet appeared in relation to the Island

> By R. G. Horton. With an accurate portrait on steel. New York: Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street. Ciucinnati: H. W. Derby. 1855. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This is an electioneering document of 428 pages, neatly printed and bound. It of course presents such portions of Mr. Buchanan's political history as was believed to be in harmony with his present position, as the candidate of the Slavery-extending party for the Presidency. Only the faintest reference is made to his Federalism, though the fact is admitted and extenuated. Mo extracts are made from the 4th of July oration of 1815, in which he denounces the Democratic party of that day, and the Administration of Mr. Madison, as corrupt. Nothing is said of Mr. Buchanan's efforts to prevent the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State, and of his hearty opposition to Slavery and Slavery-extension in which its conclusions are based is derived the beginning of his political career. This part of his political life is passed over in silence—the author doubtless regarding it as the fruit of youthful indiscretion; and the offender having sincerely repented and reformed, it would of course be unkind and indelicate to allude to it. On the contrary, conspicuous place is given to his efforts in behalf of Slavery-extension, and particularly to the Ostend Conference, of which Mr. Buchanan was the head; and the Ostend Manifesto, in which war is threatened against Spain, unless she will sell Cuba to the United States, as the

Mr. Buchanan has no element of popularity in his character, and the events of his life are berren of interest. The sham Democracy will latest falsehood of the Douglas press. Senator have a dull time of it in wading through a Hamin, in a speech at Worcester, Massachugarbled compilation of "stais and unprofitable" demagoguical speeches. We are sorry for them. We advise them to throw it aside. Although a native of Georgia, and brought up in South Carolina, in spite of his early associations, he was over for Frederic When the way the way the way to be well as the way to be was over for Frederic When the way to be was over for the way They will find in them the eventful career of a real man, whose heroic deeds in peace and war have added alike new domains to the republic of letters, and a new empire to his country's

only means of preventing emancipation.

Idiocy is likely to ensue to Mr. Sumner,

a statesman, a Christian—is about to have his sun set in darkness, which God grant may never happen. We have no comments to make; none are needed. The man who could make the exclamation is to be pitied. In return, we earnestly hope that the fate desired by him for Charles Sumner may never be his own.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

St. Louis, August 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Yesterday was indeed a glor day for the Anti-Slavery party of St. Louis. The election of F. P. Blair, jr., to Congress, is as much a triumph of Freedom against Slavero, as will be the election of Fremont next November. Mr. Blair had to contend, on the one vember. Mr. Blair had to contend, on the one hand, against the Old Line Whigs and Know Nothings, whose candidate was Mr. Kennett, the present member, and against the National Democracy, or, as it should be, the office-holding party, as Mr. Reynolds, United States District Attorney, was their candidate, on the other. Blair was denounced as a Black Republican, and the most unfair and corrupt means resorted to to defeat him. While can-vassing the district, he took bold and open ground against the repeal of the Missouri Com promise, like Benton. But he went still further he opposed the late piracy on the Missouri river, the Border Ruffianism in Kansas, was in favor of Freedom going to Kansas, to make it a free State, and, if need be, he favored the resbold position astonished many of his friends, and they feared his defeat; but he knew better toration of the Missouri Compromise. Such a what meant those loud hurrahs, that vehement cheering, when he spoke so clearly his senti-ments. Such a speech would be responded to in like manner in Fanueil Hall; but here, in t. Louis, in the Border Ruffian State of Missouri, how could any man have the temerity to speak out so plain; and what had he to con-tend against? Mr. Kennett, the Know Nothing Whig, was certainly the most popular man that St. Louians ever honored with their suffrages. their Mayor, and only retired from that elevated position, that he had so ably filled, to canvass the district for Congress, in opposition to Colonel Benton, whom he defeated; it was said, too, that Mr. K. had done more in Congress, by his votes, in favor of Western im provements, than any other man who sat there before him. The other opponent of Mr. Blair had all the patronage of the State and United States Government in his favor, with thousand of lying sheets, thrown broadcast everywhere, charging him with corruption, more than any other member of the Benton Democratic party. But the charge of Anti-Slavery, negroworshippers, and all such slang, served only to help on Mr. Blair; for hundreds of our business men, who are chiefly from the East, and who at this time are reading the Fremont Eastern papers, seeing that their old friend Kennett voted, in Congress, against censuring the bully Brooks, and in every vote he cast misrepreented them, now was their time, though re actantly forced to it, to make their Anti-Sla very principles tell; and so they voted for the Anti-Slavery Democrat, Blair, to go to Con-gress, and for their old Whig friend, Kennett, to

But this election will open the eyes of poli icians to the disagreeable fact to some of them, viz: that there are five thousand Anti-Slavery votes in St. Louis, and that, whenever the occa sion calls for it, they will be made to tell. So you old politicians, look out hereafter! You may be surprised there has been no movement in St. Louis in behalf of Fremont. Depend upon it, you will hear from us in time, if thought

MARTINSLILLE, IND., July 30, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

We had a great meeting and barbecue here meeting we ever had in the State. The number here was estimated at 40,000, all of them head Democracy were all down in the mouth. They have given up all hopes of success in the coming contest, both for county and State.
You may set good old Morgan down by large majority for Fremont; and you may be safe in saying that Indiana will give 20,000

"The Buford expedition to Kansas has proved an entire failure. A Mobilian writes from Franklin, K. T., under date of July 6th, giving a doleful picture of the career of the band. He says, that of the 360 who accompanied Buford, not more than fifty remain in the Territory. Of those who returned, the corres-

pondent says: "The men on whom the South relied to vin dicate her rights, and for whose support liberal subscriptions were made, the men whom the Missourians welcomed with outspread arms and open purse, have proved false, just at the time when they should have stood ready to do or die

for Southern rights. "Having seen Kansas, having spent their money in dissipation, when the time for work and enduring hardships came on, they struck for home, to disparage the country, to denounce Colonel Buford, and, what is worse, to desert and leave unprotected the rights of the South. In short, they will do and say anything to save themselves from that contempt and indignation with which they should be received by their old

AN OUTRAGE AT CAPE MAY .- We learn that on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an outrage, which produced considerable excitement, occurred at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May. It appears that several young men were wine. A waiter (Joshua Gibbs, who is said to be a very civil and inoffensive man) was pass-ing below, when, for mischief, or with some more desperate object, a glass tumbler was thrown at him. He turned and remarked that "the act was not that of a gentleman," and then made his way back to the hotel, with the object of making complaint. At this, one of the young men—the son of a highly-respecta-ble citizen of Washington—became excited, and hastened down stairs, armed with a pistol and a dirk! A collision soon after took place, and the waiter was stabbed in the back! The wound is said to be about an inch deep, and not dangerous. A physician was immediately called in, and every attention was paid to the sufferer. The father of the young man expressed him-self as deeply pained by the occurrence, and proffered all the assistance and reparation in his power. The affair, however, was the theme of conversation throughout the evening, and the colored waiters, generally, were much in-censed. When will the hot-headed young men of this country learn to control themselves!

And when will the cowardly practice of carrying deadly weapons be alcolished!—Pennsylvania Inquirer.

as that the negro boy Bob, the property of Mr. Prothro, of Aiken, who was to have been hung on Friday last, has had his sentence commuted. He is to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, and then to be sent beyond the limits of the state, never to return. We hope that provision will be made for taking him to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. The South ought to send all of her criminals, who by Executive elemency or otherwise escape the halter, to one

are worth twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, they are more likely to find a Siberia in the sugar plantations of Louisiana.

How Irish Waiters must behave to South-ERN GENTLEMEN. - The Charleston Standard, the leading Buchanan organ in South Carolina demands that Congressman Herbert shall be exempted from punishment for the murder of poor Keating. It uses this remarkable language

"Any provocation that may have been given for the assault upon him by the body of waiters, was at the most a provocation of words, AND SUCH A PROVOCATION AS A SERVANT SHOULD NOT MAYE THE RIGHT TO RESENT; AND, IF WHILE MEN ACCEPT THE OFFICES OF ME-NTALS, IT SHOULD BE EXPECTED APPREHENSION OF THEIR RELATION | per

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session.

Wednesday, August 6, 1856.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill to provide a change of venue in certain criminal cases now standing in courts of the United States for the Territory of Kansas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Army ap-

propriation bill. The motion was rejected by three majority. Several bills for the improvement of river and harbors were passed; also, a bill for the construction of a wagon road to the Pacific.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Orr presented the credentials of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, who was sworn in.
Mr. Thorington reported a bill granting lands in Nebraska, Minnesota, and Kansas, for railroad purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, reported a bill granting 1,500,000 acres in Mississippi for rail-roads, which was considered and passed—yeas

3. navs 59. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive ap-

propriation bill.

The clause appropriating \$800,000 to pay the expenses of the courts of United States being read, Mr. Grow moved a proviso, that no part of this money be expended for prosecuting or detaining any person or persons charged with treason or other political offences in Kansas. Mr. Stanton moved to add—"or any prosecution which has heretofore been instituted for political offences."

The Committee then rose, when Mr. Camp bell, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill omitting the clause making appropriations for the Kansas Legislature, and excluding the provisos of Messrs. Dunn, Sherman, and Grow, r stricting the proposed expenditures.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, raised a point, that

Both propositions were adopted-yeas 69

he substitute was not in order. The Speaker sustained Mr. Washburn's objection. The House proceeded to act on amendment reported to the bill.

Mr. Dunn's amendment, restoring the Mis

souri Compromise, was rejected—yeas 45, nays 110. Mr. Grow's amendment was adopted yeas 84, nays 69. Mr. Sherman's amendment Mr. Grow's, was rejected-yeas 39. nays 111. The clause appropriating \$20,000 to pay the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, was stricken out, by a vote of 90 against 58. The proviso offered by Mr Grow, with Mr. Stanton's amendment thereto

was adopted—yeas 82, nays 62.

The vote being taken on the passage of the bill, resulted-yeas 84, nays 55. So the

The House took a recess till 8 P. M. Thursday, August 7, 1856.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Weller, a resolution wa adopted, calling on the President for any cor respondence relative to the refusal of Hondura to receive a commercial agent from this Gov-

On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution wa adopted, requesting the President to communicate any information he may have, and his opinion, on the expediency of establishing an American Consulate at the Leucheu Islands. The Senate took up the Army appropriation

bill, the question being on striking out an amendment made to it in the House.

Mr. Hunter said the amendment was irrelevant, and if there were no other reason, it should proposition, and to insist upon it, to stop the wheels of Government, was not only factious,

but revolutionary.

Mr. Wilson said, if the bill should fail to pass. the responsibility will rest on the Senate and amination of the affairs of Kansas, and ascer tained there has been a violation of the organic law, trampling down the rights of the people telligence.

Mr. Wade maintained that invaders made

unjust and tyrannical laws, to which no citizen ought to submit. "Pierce, the traitor," he said, "now sits in the Executive chair, stimulating the people, as fast as he can, to civil war." The object of the House's amendment was to prevent outrages in Kansas, and should meet the appro-

bation of every patriot.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, contended that
the amendment should be stricken out. Mr. Trumbull thought the amendment just and proper.

Mr. Hunter said, that if the bill should be los

by the persistence of the House to that proposition, the entire country would be indignant. Mr. Butler said it was the most unconstitu-tional proposition which had ever been adopted. From inflammatory violence and unconstitu-tional modes of obtaining objects, it was calculated to produce a crisis that would induce th South to take care of herself.

Mr. Fessenden favored the amendment. The House were willing to make appropriations for all other objects connected with the army, but imposed conditions upon that to be expended in Kansas. If the Senate would defeat the bill on account of this, on them be the responsibility. After a further debate, the Senate struck out

the proviso by a vote of 29 against 9. Mr. Seward made a long speech against th bill, and Mr. Stewart replied.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 23 against 8. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House went into Committee on the nava

appropriation bill.

The Senate bill to carry into effect the ac entitled "An act to provide for the accommo dation of the United States courts for the dis trict of Maryland, and for a post office at Balti-more, Maryland," approved the 17th of Febru-ary, 1855, was referred to the Committee of

Ways and Means.
The House considered, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and subsequently passed, the Navy appropriation bill. The House then went into Committee on th bill making appropriations for the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, survey of

the public lands, &c.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a site in the city of Baltimore, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Federal courts.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock, for general political debate.

> Friday, August 8, 1856. SENATE.

The Senate passed the House bill granting million and a half of acres of land to Mississippi for railroad purposes.

The Senate passed several private bills, and finally, for the want of a quorum, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, reported a resolu-tion to pay ex-Governor Reeder mileage and per diem to the time his claim to the seat of the Delegate from Kansas was decided. Adopted by 23 majority.

The House proceeded to the consideration the bill making appropriations for certain civi expenses of the Government (including those

or the light-house establishment and the coast and land surveys) for the current fiscal year. Mr. Goode offered an amendment, appropriating \$300,000 for the continuation of the Wash ington aqueduct. After debate, it was reject

Among the items in the bill are the following: For continuing the Treasury extension, \$400,000; for the completion of buildings, &c., connected with the Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, \$173,000; for filling up the ravine in Judiciary square, \$3,000; for the construction of the new Franklin engine house, \$5,000. &c.

After debate, without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned, Saturday, August 9, 1856.

SENATE.

The Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, to accept a medal presented to him by Sweden.

Mr. Hunter reported a substitute for the bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress, giving them \$2,500 instead of \$3,000 per year, with a section providing that if any books he distributed to the members he resolu-From a man thus educated, and thus true
to our principles, we have the highest assurance,
that with him at the helm of the Government,
if he can prevent it, not one inch shall Slavery
the extended over the National Territory."

To Society, And the other purposes.
To Society, And the other purposes.
The consideration of the bill was postponed
tion of either or of both Houses, the price
given for the same shall be deducted from their
annual compensation; provided, that this shall
mot extend to books ordered to be printed duthe consideration of the bill was postponed
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annual compensation; provided, that this shall
mot extend to books ordered to be printed duthe consideration of the bill was postponed
till the third Monday of December.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, introduced a resolution from the same committee, which was
spanish, Italian, &c., il &c., Pennsylvanta Avenue
not extend to books ordered to be printed duthe consideration of the bill was postponed
till the third Monday of December.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, introduced a resolution from the same committee, which was
spanish, Italian, &c., il &c., Pennsylvanta Avenue
No. 53, First Ward.

ring the session of Congress for which members respectively shall be elected.

An amendment was made, appropriating \$200,000 for the site, &c., of a court-house in Under the operation of the previous question,

nore, Md. After the 15th of November next, the military superintendency of the public buildings is to be abolished—yeas 93, nays 30. This pro-viso was attached at the instance of Mr. Ball,

The bill was passed.

Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, addressed the Senate at some length in reference to the connection of Colonel Fremont and Commoconnection of Colonel Fremont and Colonel dore Stockton with the operations in California some ten years since—in the course of his remarks maintaining that Fremont was not the conqueror of California, as had been claimed by his friends, but that the honor belonged to Commodore Stockton.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, defined his position

n the Presidential question. He should go Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, would adhere to Mr

Mr. Bigler submitted a resolution calling or the President for copies of the vouchers on which Colonel Fremont's accounts, as an officer of the Government, from his first taking possession of California, were settled and allowed, so that the nature of the disbursements till 7 o'clock, for general debate. may be seen; also, inquiring whether there was any public money in his hands unaccounted for, or whether there are any papers on file in the Departments, from official sources, charg-ing him with malfeasance in office.

Mr. Foot made a speech on the wrongs Kansas, maintaining that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the cause of the presen excitement throughout the country, threatened the perpetuity of the Republic. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE

On motion of Mr. King, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Postmaster General to make special and vigilant inquiry as to the abstracted or detained from the mails, transmitted from Washington, books and public docu-ments transmitted by members of Congress. The House then proceeded to act on the sixty-seven Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.
Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, asked and obtain-

ed the unanimous consent of the House to report, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill for the better organization of the army, and for other purposes, which, on his motion was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The consideration of the bill making appro

priations for the coast survey, light-house es ablishment, &c., was resumed.

Mr. Bowie offered an amendment, namely: o enable the President to comply with the con tract made by him with the owners of the Merchants' Exchange, for the purchase of said

building and grounds, in pursuance of the act of 17th of February, 1855, \$267,000, for post Messrs. Davis and Harris of Maryland warmly opposed the amendment, on the ground, gen-erally, that the building was inconvenient and ineligible, and was not worth the money which it was proposed to pay for it, and were not sat-isfied that \$60,000 only should go for postal

accommodations in the city of Baltimore. Messrs. Bowie and Stewart advocated the amendment, arguing that the money should be voted to carry out the contract which had been made by the President. The former said the Exchange building was the most magnificent in the world, excepting the Capitol of the Uni-

ted States. [Laughter.] Messrs. Barbour, Tappan, and Simmons, of the Judiciary Committee, advocated the pro-priety of confirming the contract. And during the debate, in which other gentlemen indulged, reference was made to the conflicting opinions of the people of Baltimore on the subject.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said, the Committee

of Ways and Means have under consideration therewith, to the pending bill. Fnally the question was taken, and Mr. Box ie's amendment was rejected.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock, for the purpose of general debate, and at a late

Monday, August 11, 1856. SENATE.

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what measures have been taken by this Government in regard to the propositions adopted at the Congress of the Allied Powers recently held at Paris, respecting the abolition of privateering, and the doctrine that "free

ships make free goods." Mr. Pearce reported a joint resolution trans-fering from the State to the Interior Depart ment the duty of distributing to public libraries and colleges the printed documents for that purpose. Also, authorizing the giving of such documents to Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. Mr. Pearce also reported the House bill for

the purchase of Dr. Kane's works on the exploration of the Arctic Seas.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on the Territories, reported back the House bill to reorganize the Territory of Kansas, with a written report, which takes the ground that the Senate bill now before the House is the best plan for the pacification of Kansas that the Senate could devise; and recommends that the bill be laid on the table, as a test vote on its rejection.

Mr. Collamer read a minority report in favor of the enactment of the House bill. A message was received from the President of the United States, returning, with his objec-tions, the bill for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. Bigler called up his resolution of inquiry concerning Colonel Fremont's accounts, which was submitted on Saturday last. Messrs. Seward and Hale would vote for it.

Mr. Hale was glad the resolution had been introduced. It was rather tame work to make speeches for a candidate against whom no charges could be made, and the only thing that he had heard before charged against Fremont was that he once ate dog's meat. The reply to that was, that the people intended to give him something better to eat. They would chase a Buck down for him in the fall. [Laugh-

Mr. Trumbull said that if there was to be general overhauling of accounts, it might be well to serve all the Presidential candidates alike; and he therefore moved to amend the dent be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, at the same time, similar informa tion in regard to all the transactions of James Buchanan as an officer of the Government, and particularly how much money has been paid to him since he entered the public service; also, to communicate all the correspondence of Mr. Buchanan with the Government, especially that in relation to the Ostend Conference; also, the reasons why he was removed from his position as Minister at the Court of St. James; and, i removed at his own request, the reason for his

asking to return, if known.

Mr. Douglas thought his colleague ought to include Mr. Fillmore also. Mr. Trumbull said that was not of so much onsequence, but he had no objection to it.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Seward urged the propriety of offering the amendment as a distinct

proposition.

The amendment was offered as suggested but was rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Weller then moved to take up the Pacific
Railroad bill; which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Weller stated that he had yielded to the river and harpor bill; and now the friends of those measures failed to assist him in taking

Mr. Seward said he was always ready to vote

for the consideration of that bill. The Senate then proceeded to consider the legislative, executive, and judicial appropria-tion bill; and the amendments of the Commit-tee on Finance were also concurred in. The action of the House in regard to Kansas was reversed-yeas 30, nays 12. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House tabled by 29 majority the bill enabling the owners of land warrants to locate

the same on any public domain, subject to entry, whether the minimum price be \$1.25 or otherwise. otherwise.

Mr. Campbell, of Chio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Under the operation of the previous ques the House repassed the bill, notwithstan the President's veto—yeas 130, nays 54. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department was passed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the army appropriation bill, as returned from the Senate with an amendment striking out the Sherman amendment [restricting the army operations in Kansas,]
Mr. Campbell, to ayoid constitutional scruples, accepted from Mr. Pennington and offered an amendment modifying somewhat the

anguage of the Sherman proviso, but proposing to effect a similar object. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, raised a question order, that the Senate's amendment was strike out the proviso, and that this could not

be amended. The Speaker decided against him, and the cision was sustained. The amendment of Mr. Campbell was than

agreed to—yeas 101, nays 84.

The Senate's amendment, as thus amended. was then concurred in.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

New York, August 7 .- The Cunard steamer Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday the 26th ult., arrived here this afternoon about five o'clock. She brings 80 passengers. The Cunard steamer Zebra, plying Liverpool and Havre, had gone ashore at Lizard Point. The crew and passengers were

The steamer Hermann arrived at Southamp

ton on the 26th.

England.—In Parliament, a discussion had occurred on Spanish affairs. Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question, stated that there was nothing at present which could lead in any way to an interference by the French Government in the affairs of Spain. That the Em peror of France, as a just man, would feel that foreign interference would be unjust. He was also a man of great sagacity, and events had shown that interference heretofore with Spanish difficulties had been attended with disaster to those interfering. There was no reason, he said, for apprehending that Napoleon had any such intention.

The London Times mentions a project to

start a line of steamers between Odessa and New York, touching at Marseilles and Smyrna. London, Saturday .- The Morning Advertiser says that the American question may be regarded as virtually settled, and it will probably be announced in the speech of Her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament. The terms agreed upon are—"that the Bay Islands revert to Honduras, that Republic pledging itself never to cede them to any other Power, or allow interference with their affairs. America it is said, heartily acquiesces in this arrange ment, and joins in the tripartite treaty with Honduras to carry the agreement into effect. France also is a consenting party to the agreement, and has expressed a readiness to sign the treaty, if it is deemed necessary."

France.-The intentions of the French Government regarding Spain had been the subject of much speculation in Paris. It is said that, if General O'Donnell be successful, France can have no occasion to interfere. On the other hand, should the Liberals succeed, and the Queen be required to abdicate in favor of the Princess Austrasias, with Espartero as Regent neither would France interfere. But if the Dutchess Montpensier should become the next heir to the throne, or should a Republic be proclaimed, then France would invade Spain Prince Lucien Bonaparte had gone on a mis sion to Madrid.

Spain.—Advices to the 18th of July give official accounts of the insurrection of the the Senate bill upon this subject; and hence National Guard. They were almost entirely to secure all the arms in the hands of the citizens. Numerous arrests had also been made at Madrid. Of the Royal troops, it is estimated that forty or fifty had been killed, and one hundred wounded, during the disturbances. The loss of the insurgents is not known. The fighttion of the troops at Saragossa remain faithful to the Queen. The Government was despatch-ing all the available troops towards this last stronghold of the insurrectionists, with orders

city from the adjoining forts.

Later advices announce that Madrid was tranquil. Espartero was still there, but O'Don-nel had offered him passports to any part of Spain, or to go abroad.

Private accounts say that the royal troops showed great ferocity at Madrid, having butch ered several companies of the National Guard Marshal Narvaez offered his services

Q'Donnell, after the affair commenced. He has been appointed Minister to Paris.

Later.—Paris, July 24.—The Royal troop of Spain are masters of every point in Barce lons, but still remain under arms. Prepara tions are making to execute all those taken

with arms. The London Sun says that twelve hundred persons were killed in the streets of Barcelona The people fought behind barricades, with a determined courage, for three days, when their leaders deserted. MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 25 .- Friday Evening .- Cot ton .- The market is firm and unchanged, with a moderate demand, at previous rates. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, including 5,250 bales to speculators, and 4,500 bales for export. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales; the market closing unchanged, with a moderate demand. The quotations as follows: New Orleans, 7; Middling, 6 5-16; Mobile, fair, 6‡; Middling, 6‡; Uplands, fair, 6 4-16; Middling, 6‡. The sales on Saturday would probably reach 6,000 bales

Market quiet.

Hreadstuffs-Bigland's circular reports that the weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes. Wheat is dull, with a declining ten-THAT no other weekly religious newspaper ever with the success of the Independent must now be versally admitted. It has been the aim of the propriet without regard to expense, to make it rank in point of which we have loarned of a similar character. lency. Prices have declined 2d. Flour .-Prices have declined 6d. @ 1s., the decline being chiefly in the better grades. Gove has declined 6d.

McHenry's circular says: Breadstuffs are lower, with a poor demand for all sorts. Western Canal flour, 26s. @ 33s.; Southern, 34s. @ 35s.; Ohio, 35s. @ 37s. Wheat—Southern white, 10s. 6d. @ 11s. 3d.; Southern red, 9s. 6d. @ 10s. 10d. Corn is dull; yellow, 29s. @ 31s.; mixed, same price; white, 30s. @ 31s.

Money Market .- July 26, 2 P. M .- Console for money are quoted at 95% @ 95%. The an who desire to dobattle for Truth, Justice, and Hamanit With all the power God may give it, it will urge the Chritian public to do with their might what their hands find do, to save our beloved country from the death-grasp Slavery. It will advocate Freedom of Speech, Freedo of the Treas, Free Soil, Free Men, and ——Freunont, for the money market is unchanged. Provisions .- Beef is unchanged, with a mod derate demand at former prices. Pork has been in active speculative demand at 74s. @ 82s. 6d. Lard.—Sales at 67s. @ 69s.

Produce.-Rosin, common, selling at 4s. (a) 6 FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROP E.

Quebec, August 10 .- The steamer Angle

Saxon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ultimo, arrived here last evening. England.—Parliament was provoqued on the 29th by the Queen. Her Majesty alluded to the Central American question, and expressed hopes that the differences between Great Britain and the United States may soon be satisfactorily adjusted. The Parliamentary Committee on

gested no mode of settlement.
Previous to adjournment, Lord Palmerstor in answer to a question, said the Government had taken no steps in reference to the appointment of consuls to the United States. Spain.-The accounts from Spain are meager and unreliable.

It was reported that General O'Donnell and

the Queen had already disagreed. It was not

the Sound dues had made a report, but sug-

improbable that General Narvaez might suc-ceed to the Ministry.

The insurrection in Spain is unsuppressed. Severe fighting has occurred at Arragon and Saragossa. The insurgents in the former place have met with a serious check. France is watching the aspect of affairs closely. One or two Italian provinces are in open rebellion.

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Coffee, Java

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 12, 1856 Flour, State brands - - . \$5.75 @ 5.90 Flour, State brands, extra - 6.00 (a) 6.25 Flour, Western Flour, Southern 7.50 @ 7.75 Corn Meal - - - - - 3.50 @ 4.00 Wheat, white - -1.60 @ 1.66 Wheat, red - - . 1.50 @ 71 @ 64 @ 79 @ 35 @ Corn. white - · · · Corn, yellow . . Timothy Seed -0.00 @ 0.00 50 @ 10 @ 10 @ 9½@ 10}@ Hay Bacon, Sides - -Pork. Prime . · 17.75 @18.00 8.25 Lard, in barrels . 1210 Lard, in kegs . . Coffee, Rio - . . Coffee, Java . . . Wool, Unwashed 00 00 00 Wool, Washed . . Wool, Pulled - - -Wool, Fleece, common . Wool, Fleece, fine - 21.50 (200.00 Lime, common .

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